# CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1965

JULY, 1966



#### ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,
Cannock Rural District Council,
Penkridge,
Staffs.

Telephone: Penkridge 301/2

July, 1966.

### TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Year 1965. The report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1/66).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1965 the Live Birth Rate was 25.8 (adjusted—21.7) per 1,000 population, and the Death Rate 8.3 (adjusted—11.8), compared with the respective figures of 18.0 and 11.5 for England and Wales. There were 968 live births in the Rural District in 1965 (497 male, 471 female) and total number of deaths was 312, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 656. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 20 (10 male, 10 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 20.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 19.0 for England and Wales. The latter rate was the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales. Twelve of the 20 infants who died in the Rural District were under one week of age.

Seven cases of Scarlet Fever, 9 cases of Whooping Cough, and 418 cases of Measles were notified in 1965, compared with respective figures of 7, 26, and 274 in 1964. No cases of Diptheria were notified. No cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in the R.D.

Malignant diseases caused deaths of 64 persons (41 male, 23 female) in 1965, nine (8 males, 1 female) being due to Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus. In England and Wales a further rise occurred in 1965 in the mortality from this latter disease, from 932 to 957 per million in men and from 160 to 170 in women. There was one death from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Cannock R.D. in 1965.

The mid-1965 population of the Cannock Rural District was estimated by the Registrar-General as 37,580, compared with 34,790 at mid-1964 and 24,166 at the 1951 Census (Census 1961, 30,257).

In 1965 the Council built 142 new Council Houses in the district, and 840 new houses were completed by private enterprise. The location of these houses is shown in the body of the Report. At the end of the year the number of post-war dwellings erected by the Council totalled 2,092.

In the body of the Report the Chief Public Health Inspector deals with the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

There are 11,996 inhabited houses in the Cannock R.D. The rateable value of the district is £1,011,642 and the product of a penny rate £4,330.

The Public Health Department expresses thanks to the Public Health Committee and Council for their interest and help in the work of the Department. Thanks are also expressed to the Officers of the other Departments of the Council for their co-operation, and to Dr. D. H. McCollum, who has acted for me during holiday periods, etc.

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965

Chairman:

Councillor H. T. BILL

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor MISS M. J. WALKER

#### Members:

Councillors W. A. Adams; W. McC. Bell; Mrs. D. E. Bowen; W. G. Craddock; G. E. Eccleston; R. A. R. Elsmore; H. Gooch; A. E. Guest; P. L. Handley; Mrs. M. Homeshaw; H. B. Joyes; W. G. Mytton; W. M. Newell; H. Pritchard; D. A. Stanton; C. G. Whitehouse; S. Williams.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health: A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.)

Chief Public Health Inspector:
G. RICHARDSON, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:
O. W. PARNALL, Certificate S.I.E.J.B.
(Cert. Food Inspector)

D. C. HOUGH, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I. (Cert. Food Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector)

A. D. KELLEY, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I. (Cert. Food Inspector)

Clerical Staff: Mrs. H. Edwards and Miss J. Holt.

# GENERAL STATISTICS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Area (in acres)			56,886
Number of Inhabited Houses			11,996
Rateable Value (on new scheme)			£1,011,642
The state of the s			£4,330
Yearly Rate levied in 1965-6			9/-
Mid-1965 Population (as estimated by	the Re	gistrar	•
General)			37,580
General)			

In 1965, 277 acres were transferred from Shropshire and included in Blymhill Parish.

#### **INDUSTRIES**

The working population of the district is engaged in Coalmining, Agriculture, Brick and Tile Making, and Engineering.

# LABORATORY FACILITIES, AMBULANCE FACILITIES NURSING IN THE HOME, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND HOSPITALS

Facilities for bacteriological examinations are made available to Medical Practitioners in the area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. Facilities include examination of throat swabs, sputum tests, blood tests, etc. The results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory was Dr. Mackay Scolley, whose expert advice was readily available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demanded.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical examinations of samples of water, sewage effluents, etc, are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory, Stafford, which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst.

The duty of providing Ambulance Services is placed upon the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The responsibility for Isolation Hospitals for Infectious Diseases lies with the Regional Hospital Board. School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, and Ante-Natal Clinics are made available by the Staffordshire County Council in different parts of the district.

The district is well served by General Hospitals (Wolverhampton, Stafford), and by the General Medical Practitioners practising in the area. District Nurses, Midwives, and Health Visitors do much good work in promoting the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education, whose help is available in Health Education matters. Use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene, and so on.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965	
Total Deaths 31	2
Rate per 1,000 population 8.	3
Live Births:—	
Number 96	8
Rate per 1,000 population 25.	8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births 3.	8
Still Births:—	
Number 2	0
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births 20.	2
Total Live and Still Births 98	8
Infants Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year) 2	0.2
Infant Mortality Rates:—	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births 20.	7
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births 20.	1
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live	<b>T</b>
Births 27.	.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000	
Total Live Births) 15.	.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per	
1,000 Total Live Births) 12.	.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1	
week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) 32.  Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):—	.4
Number of Deaths N	61
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	iil
In the Cannock Rural District in 1965 the Live Birth Rate pe	er
1,000 of the population was 25.8, compared with a rate of 18.0 fc	or
Eligiand and Wales (Comparability Factor 0.84) (Cannock R.T.	).
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births N In the Cannock Rural District in 1965 the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 25.8, compared with a rate of 18.0 for England and Wales (Comparability Factor 0.84). (Cannock R.I. Adjusted Live Birth Rate, 21.7).	il er

The Area Comparability Factors for use with Crude Birth and Death Rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Death Rate Area Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area When local Crude Birth and Death Rates are multiplied by the appropriate Area Comparability Factor they are comparable with the Crude Rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

Marriage Rates have remained constant for the past seven years, but there has been an increasing tendency to earlier marriage especially among females aged 15 to 19 years, since 1955 the number of wives in this age group has increased from 68 to 116 per thousand.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 0.53, the figure for England and Wales being 0.29. 3.8 per cent of the live births were illegitimate (1 to 25). There were 968 live births in 1965 (37 of those being illegitimate), 497 were male children and 471 female. Still births totalled 20 (7 male, 13 female), three being illegitimate.

There were 323 home confinements in the Cannock Rural District in 1965.

In the following table, comparative figures of Live and Still Births are shown for England and Wales.

	LIVE BIR' PER 1,000 P	TH RATE OPULATION	STILL BIR PER 1,000 P	
YEAR	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1965	25.8	18.0	0.53	0.29
1964	24.7	18.4	0.43	0.31
1963	24.1	18.1	0.49	0.32
1962	23.7	17.9	0.48	0.33
1961	22.6	17.5	0.49	0.33
1960	22.7	17.1	0.43	0.34
1959	22.1	16.4	0.74	0.35
1958	20.3	16.4	0.38	0.36
1957	18.7	16.1	0.46	0.37
1956	19.6	15.6	0.55	0.35
1955	16.7	15.0	0.40	0.35
1954	17.8	15.2	0.75	0.36

Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1965: Cannock Rural District, 38; England and Wales, 72.

# POPULATION—ENGLAND AND WALES, AS AT 30th JUNE, 1965, BY SEX AND AGE (Figures in Thousands)

Sex	All Ages	-0	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—		75 and over
Males	23,346.7	2,110.1	3,478.0	3,559.2	3 068.0	3,211.9	2,998.0	2,718.8	1,504.9	8.7.69
Females	24,537.6	2,003.3	3,313.2	3,405.0	2,903.8	3,148.3	3,116.2	3,021.9	2,217.1	1,408.8
Totals	47,884.3	4,113.4	6,791.2	6,964.2	5,971.8	6,360.2	6,114.2	5,740.7	3,722.0	2,106.6
% of Totals	100	9.8	14.2	14.5	12.5	13.3	12.8	12.0	7.7	4.4

By the end of the present century it is estimated that the population of England and Wales will have increased by 18 millions and the number of births will have risen to over one million per year.

In that year children under 15 amounted to 32% of the total, and persons of 65 years and over 5%. In 1965 The proportion of children and elderly people in the population has become significantly modified since 1901. the proportions were respectively 22.8% and 12.1%. On the basis of the figures for England and Wales, the sex and age constitution of the mid-1965 population of the Cannock Rural District is shewn below:--

# CANNOCK R.D. - POPULATION TABLE

75 and over	564	1.5	1 090	2.9	1,654	4.4
-69	1,165	3.1	1,729	4.6	2,894	7.7
55—	2,104	5.6	2,405	6.4	4,509	12.0
45	2,367	6.3	2,443	6.5	4,810	12.8
35—	2,518	6.7	2,480	9.9	4 998	13.3
25—	2,405	6.4	2,293	6.1	4,698	12.5
15—	2,781	7.4	2,668	7.1	5,449	14.5
2-	2,743	7.3	2,593	6.9	5,336	14.2
-0	1,654	4.4	1.578	4.2	3.232	8.6
All Ages	18.301	48.7	19,297	51.3	37,580	100
Sex	Males	% Total Pop.	Females	% Total Pop.	Totals	

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of Infectious Diseases in the Cannock Rural District in 1965, compared with that of previous years, is shown below in tabular form:

Disease	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria	7 9 —	$\frac{7}{26}$	5 35 -	8 1	8 14 —	14 30 —	14 89 —	5 6 -	14 44 —	9 70 - 6	19 20 —	33 19 —
Erysipelas Measles(excluding Rubella) Primary	418	274	475	61	722	166	370	98	394	44	527	4
Pneumonia Puerperal Pyrexia Dysentery Typhoid Fever	3 - -	3 -	10	5 10	11 2 -	1 10	15 1 6	8 - -	21 	8	8 29	22 
Para-Typhoid Fever Poliomyelitis	=		_	_	-1	=		_	_	_	<u> </u>	-

Infectious Diseases notifications, 1965, shewing months of occurrence:

 Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para-Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1 2 2 		107 109 58 37 37 29 16 6 1 6 7 5	3 1 3 - 9	1 3	-	4					

A great deal of publicity has been given to this condition in the National Press, Broadcasting, Television, etc. In the light of available information, adults should decide what they are going to do about their smoking habits. Young people should be dissuaded by all available means from ever acquiring the habit.

In the Cannock Rural District in 1965 there were nine deaths, eight male, 1 female, registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus, ages at death being, males: 82, 70, 65, 64, 61, 54, 52, and 49 years; female: 50. In England and Wales in 1965, deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus showed an increase from 932 to 957 per million population in men, and from 160 to 170 in women over the 1963 figures. Deaths from this cause numbered 26,399 (22,231 male, 4,168 female).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1965 there were 64 deaths (41 male, 23 female) from Malignant Diseases (all forms). This represented 20.5% of the total deaths. Cancer of the Lung caused 2.9% of total deaths (4.4% of the Male Deaths and 0.8% of Female Deaths). 19.5% of the Male Cancer Deaths was due to Lung Cancer. The latter disease accounted for 4.4% of the Female Cancer Deaths.

CANCER DEATHS, CANNOCK R.D., 1965 CANCER SITES

	Brain	Breast	Bowels	Gall Bladder	Larynx	Lung and Bronchus	Oesophagus	Ovary	Pancreas	Prostate	Stomach	Testicle	Uterus	Other	Totals
Male	1	_	6		_	8	1	_	4	2	10	1	-	8	41
Female		6	5			1		3	1	_	3	_		4	23
'Totals	1	6	11		_	9	1	3	5	2	13	1	_	12	64

"Early detection of Cancer of the Uterine Cervix has been the subject of much recent publicity, a simple screening test will detect a high proportion of those women who have pre-symptomatic cancer or the pre-invasive legion which may become invasive cancer. Knowledge of this fact is now widespread and the rapid expansion of laboratory facilities has not yet overtaken the even more rapid increase in public demand"

There has been a remarkable rise in the Death Rate from Lung Cancer since the early part of the present century. In England and Wales during the years 1911-15 the mortality from this cause among men was 15 per million. By 1951-53 it had soared to 569. In Women, over the same period, the figure rose from 9 to 96. Medical statisticians take it for granted that the incidence of Lung Cancer will continue its upward trend in both sexes. One estimate suggests that the rate for men will not stabilise until it reaches 1,350 per million.

In 1965 in England and Wales, male deaths from Cancer, all sites, totalled 57,464 and female deaths 48,874. This represented a Death Rate of 2,474 per million in men and 1,992 in women. The 1964 rates were 2,441 and 1,989 respectively.

Lung Cancer accounted for 38.7% of the Male Cancer (all sites) deaths in England and Wales in 1965, and for 8.5% of the female Cancer Deaths.

#### EXPECTATION OF LIFE—ENGLAND AND WALES

Based on 1962-64 data, the expectation of life for a boy at birth is given as 68.1 years and that of a girl 74.1 years. This compares with 67.3 and 72.7 in 1953, 48.5 and 52.3 in 1901-10, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841. This does not imply that on the average people are living longer. The expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically stationary at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. More persons are reaching three score years and ten, but the proportions living much longer has not increased. In 1841 the increase in expectation of life after the first year was 7 years. In 1962 this had been reduced to one year, the difference being due entirely to the great reduction of infant mortality occurring in the interval.

The proportion of children surviving to the age of twenty is over 96 per cent for males and 97 per cent for females; fifty years ago only 79 per cent and 82 per cent respectively survived to this age. Death Rates in specified age groups show the greatest improvment in mortality rates at the younger age groups, the one exception being for males aged 15 to 24 who are particularly prone to die in motor-cycle accidents. Deaths at advanced ages fluctuate from year to year according to the weather and epidemic respiratory diseases.

#### DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	DEATH RATE PER	1,000 POPULATION
YEAR	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1965	8.3	11.5
1964	8.5	11.3
1963	8.0	12.2
1962	8.8	11.9
1961	9.6	11.9
1960	9.0	11.5
1959	10.0	11.6
1958	9.0	11.7
1957	8.6	11.5
1956	8.9	11.7
1955	11.9	11.7
1954	10.1	11.3

#### INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 20 (10 male, 10 female), one illegitimate. Of these 20 children, 12 were under the age of one week. The Infant Mortality Rate in the Cannock Rural District was 20.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 19.0 for England and Wales. The figure for England and Wales was the lowest annual rate ever recorded. At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

#### DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, 1965

AGE	SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH
1 Hour 1 Hour 1 Hour 1 Hour 1 Hour 1 Hour 7 Hours 23 Hours 1 Day 1 Day 1 Day 2 Days 2 Days 2 Days 1 Week 1 Week 2 Weeks 1 Month 2 Months 6 Months 9 Months	Male Female Female	Palmonary Defect Prematurity, Asphyxia Neonatorum Prematurity Prematurity Renal Agenesis Prematurity Anoxia, Congenital Polycystic Kidneys Prematurity, Cerebral Haemorrhage Prematurity Prematurity Prematurity Prematurity Cardiac Defect Prematurity Trached-Oesophageal Fistulae Circulatory Failure Meningitis Hydrocephalus Congenital Heart Disease Congenital Heart Disease Encephalopathy

YEAR	DEATH RATE OF CHIL YEAR OF AGE PER	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1965	20.7	19.0
1964	16.3	19.9
1963	22.9	21.1
1962	22.7	21.7
1961	23.3	21.4
1960	18.8	21.8
1959	18.3	22.2
1958	20.4	22.5
1957	33.0	23.1
1956	18.1	23.8
1955	31.0	24.9
1954	26.6	25.4

There were 20 Still Births in the Cannock Rural District in 1965 (7 male, 13 female). This represents a Still Birth Rate of 20.2 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with a figure of 15.7 for England and Wales.

Of the twenty children who died at under one year of age, fifteen were under four weeks, representing a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 15.5 per 1,000 live births. In England and Wales, deaths of infants under four weeks numbered 11,200 giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 13.0 per 1,000 live births.

In England and Wales in 1965, live births registered during the year numbered 864,000, which was 11,972 fewer than in 1964. There were 16,414 deaths of children under one year of age in 1965, giving a rate of 19.0 per 1,000 live births, the lowest Annual Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

Total deaths in England and Wales in 1965 numbered 549,320, representing a rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population, compared with death rates of 11.3 in 1964 and 12.2 in 1963. There were 13,800 Still Births in 1965 in England and Wales. In five years 1889-1893 in England and Wales, the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population and the Death Rate was 19.7.

#### CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

The increase in the incidence of Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus continues to cause anxiety. Two conditions seem to be associated with its occurrence: air pollution and excessive cigarette smoking, though other factors at present unknown may also be operative. Active research is proceeding. Each cigarette smoker has to face and prevail over his or her own indulgence.

#### DEATHS

In 1965 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (Comparability Factor, 1.42) was 8.3 compared with a rate of 11.5 for England and Wales. (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Death Rate 11.8). In the Cannock Rural District in 1965 total deaths numbered 312 (181 males and 131 females). The excess of live births over total deaths was 656. The Natural Increase for 1965 in England and Wales was 314,680.

#### **DEATHS—CAUSES, 1965**

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	_	1	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis			<del>-</del>
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1		1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	10	3	13 9
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	° .	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus			
Other Malignant Neoplasms	23	11	34
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		2	2
Diabetes Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16	31	47
Coronary Disease, Angina	41	10	51
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	4
Other Heart Disease Other Circulatory Disease	11 8	19 4	30 12
Influenza	1	2	3
Pneumonia	3	9	12
Bronchitis	16	6	22
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	_	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1		1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2		7
Congenital Malformations	4 8	3	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents All other Accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	1		1
All other Causes	16	15	31
TOTALS	181	131	312

Nine persons, 8 males (ages 6, 20, 24, 26, 43, 54, 54, and 62), and 1 female (18), died in road accidents in 1965. Other accidents caused the deaths of 3 males and 1 female, (Male 8, fall from tractor; male 32, fall from step-ladder; Male 75, fall on stairs; female 89, fractured femor, fall down stairs.

#### AGES AT DEATH AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1965

TOTAL DEATHS, 312

<b>∆</b> ge Group	under 1	1+	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	Total
Males	10		3	2	4	8	17	44	44	49	181
Females	10	1	1	1	2	2	6	23	27	58	131
Fotal	20	1	4	3	6	10	23	67	71	107	312
70	6.4	0,3	1.3	1.0	1.9	3.2	7.4	21.5	22.7	34.3	100%

Forty-four (14.1%) of the Total Deaths occurred under 45 years of age. This included 20 deaths under one year. 178 (57%) of the Total Deaths were at ages of 65 and over.

85 of the Male Deaths and 59 of the Female Deaths occurred in Hospitals, Homes for the Aged, etc.

Name of Hospital etc.	ì	Male	Female
Walsall Manor Hospital		20	9
Walsall General Hospital		7	3
Wolverhampton New Cross .		7	7
		11	6
Stafford General Infirmary .		14	7
Ivy House, Cannock		4	5
Fernleigh, Stafford		2	3
Other Hospitals		17	17
Away from Home		3	2
Tot	tals	85	59

Of the 181 Male Deaths, 17 were subject to Coroner's Inquest, while another 29 were subject to Post Mortems without inquests. Three of the 131 Female Deaths were subject to Inquests and 6 to Post Mortem examinations without inquests.

#### CANNOCK R.D. DEATHS, 1965

TOTAL 312

Deaths Circulatory System, 97 — 31.1% of Total.

Deaths from Cancer, 64 — 20.5% of Total.

Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System, 47 — 15.1% of Total.

# REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

# SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND WORK DONE DURING 1965

Number of Houses inspected for repairs		491
Re-inspections, calls, etc	• • • •	139
Slaughterhouse Licences renewed		6
Meat and Food Inspections		2,665
Petrol Licences renewed		108
New Petrol Licences issued		2
Drainage Work examined		303
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease		7
New Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958		1
Renewal Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958		21
Informal Notices issued		41
Statutory Notices issued		5
Samples taken of Drinking Water:		
Chemical		1
Bacteriological		27
Moveable Dwelling Licences issued		1
Visits re Moveable Dwellings		105
Visits re Refuse Matters		328
Visits re Disinfestation for Vermin		61
Demolition Orders served		9
Closing Orders served		4
Houses Demolished		9

#### RODENT CONTROL, 1965

#### Premises Inspected:

					Total	Found
					Inspected	Infested
Dwelling Houses (	including	Coun	cil Ho	uses)	127	127
Business Premises					8	8
Agricultural	• • •				7	7
Local Authority	• • •			• • •	6	6
					148	148

#### Visits to carry out Treatments of Infestations:

Dwelling Houses (in	ncluding	Coun	cil Hou	ses)	• • •	• • •	413
Business Premises		• • •	• • •		• • •		23
Agricultural	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •		23
Local Authority	• • •	• • •	• • •		•••		16
					Total		475
Bodies found	• • •		•••	• • •		• • •	119

# PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER MAINS

					Houses	Supplied
					Houses	Direct
Acton and Bedna	11	• • •	• • •	• • •	172	131
Blymhill	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	160	8
Brewood		• • •	• • •		1,969	1,919
Cheslyn Hay		• • •	• • •		1,283	1,281
Coppenhall	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	49	50
Dunston	•••	•••		• • •	95	40
Essington	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,564	1,434
Featherstone	• • •	• • •		• • •	421	420
Hatherton	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	186	180
Hilton	• • •	• • •		• • •	93	87
Huntington	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	503	503
Lapley		• • •		• • •	344	311
Penkridge	• • •	• • •		• • •	1,507	1,460
Saredon	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	152	142
Shareshill	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	231	227
Stretton	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	51	47
Teddesley Hay	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	28	22
Weston-under-Liz	ard	• • •	• • •	• • •	83	78
Great Wyrley	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3,105	3,102
					11,996	11,442
						-

#### MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

During 1965 the Radiography Unit visited various places in the Cannock Rural District. Numbers attending for X-Ray were:—

Brewood 153; Coven 90; Essington 133; Featherstone 99; Cheslyn Hay 75; Huntington 76; Great Wyrley 138; Penkridge 215; Total 979.

#### **FINDINGS**

Active Tuberculosis 1; Inactive Tuberculosis 6; Spontaneous Pneumothorax 1; Cardiac Abnormalities 4; Pneumoconiosis 5; Emphysema and Bronchitis 4. No cases of Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus were found.

In England and Wales in 1965 the fall in Tuberculosis deaths continued, the total number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis being 2,008. In 1939, deaths from this cause numbered 21,542. In the 1850's in England and Wales, over 50,000 persons died each year from Respiratory Tuberculosis. The use of specific drugs for the treatment of Tuberculosis has been the prime factor in controlling its spread in the community by rendering patients non-infective quickly. Returns from Chest Clinics in 1964 shew that 349,126 patients with tuberculous lesions are being supervised, but in only 11,099 of these has the Broncho-Pulmonary Secretion been found to contain the Tubercle Bacillus. In recent years there has been a strikingly reduced level of Infective Tuberculosis in the community, and in 1964 among young people under 25 only 41 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis occurred. Unremitting efforts to prevent infection are still required but the serious possibility that Tuberculosis can be eradicated has emerged. This will not be quickly accomplished, but it is now a possible goal.

#### HOUSING, ETC.

Captain Page, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly let me have the following comments re work in 1965.

A further 982 new dwellings were erected during the year, 142 by the Council and 840 by private developers, over 700 of these new dwellings were erected in the Cheslyn Hay — Great Wyrley area, the most rapidly developing part of the Rural District. The number of post-war dwellings erected by the Council stood at 2,092 at the end of the year.

The sewer from New Road to Boscomoor Lane, Penkridge, and the small sewerage scheme serving properties at Coven Heath were completed during the year and the disposal works at Saredon Road, Cheslyn Hay was taken out of use and demolished as a result of the construction of a new outfall sewer connecting the flows to the Littlewood pumping station. The Council reviewed the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements for the whole of the district and laid down a list of priorities for future schemes.

#### CANNOCK R.D.C.—NEW HOUSES BUILT IN 1965.

Parish	By Council	By Private Enterprise
Acton Trussell and Bednall	_	3
Blymhill		
Brewood	33	57
Cheslyn Hay	41	52
Coppenhall		
Dunston		
Essington		6
Featherstone		14
Great Wyrley	51	568
Hatherton	-	1
Hilton	_	
Huntington	_	
Lapley	_	50
Penkridge	17	82
Saredon		1
Shareshill		5
Stretton		ĭ
Teddesley Hay		
Weston-under-Lizard		
TOTALS	142	840

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948—1951

An elderly lady, ill and in need of proper care and attention, was removed to Ivy House, Cannock, under the provisions of the above Acts.

#### SCARLET FEVER

Seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1965, compared with seven in 1964. No deaths were recorded.

Scarlet Fever continues to be relatively mild, having a fatality ratio of 0.01 deaths per 100 notified cases.

#### **MEASLES**

418 cases of Measles were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1965, compared with 274 in 1964. No deaths were recorded.

The disease recently has been a relatively mild one, but has the "nuisance value" of interfering with the children's school work.

Work on the production of an effective vaccine against Measles is proceeding. 2 per 10,000 notified cases have died in England and Wales over the last ten years, and half of these were patients with some other serious chronic disease or disability.

#### WHOOPING COUGH

9 cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1965, compared with 26 in 1964. No deaths were recorded. 379 children were vaccinated against Whooping Cough in the Cannock Rural District in 1965, and 103 were given reinforcing injections. Whooping Cough has become a much smaller hazard in childhood, but is still a menace to children in the first year of life.

#### **POLIOMYELITIS**

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1965. During the year 495 persons received primary protective doses of vaccine and 288 were given reinforcing doses.

The incidence of Poliomyelitis in 1964 in England and Wales at 0.8 per million population was the lowest on record.

#### **DIPHTHERIA**

No cases of Diphtheria were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1965. The last case was notified in 1952.

In the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notification was 51,572, with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

During 1965, 448 children were immunised against Diphtheria in the Cannock Rural District, while 157 children received reinforcing injections to boost their previous immunising injections.

The Staffordshire County Council has now introduced the Triple Antigen, giving protection against Diphthaeria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and thus reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected. 393 children were vaccinated against Tetanus in 1965, and 151 had reinforcing injections.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis is now part of the routine care of the young child's health. It is no longer the subject of spectacular campaigns with mass immunisation clinics. In consequence there is a tendency for the acceptance rates to drift almost imperceptibly downwards. It is vital that this should be prevented and that parents, family doctors, and public health staffs, should have a clearly understood programme and follow it in the interest of every child.

#### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

No cases of Smallpox occurred in the Cannock Rural District in 1965. 256 persons in the district were vaccinated during the year. In addition, 17 persons were re-vaccinated.

The Advisory Committee has recommended Primary Vaccination in the second year of life and greater activity will be needed to ensure that the delay to a later age than has been customary for many years does not lead to unintentional omission.

#### **TUBERCULOSIS**

The following table is compiled from the Tuberculosis Register maintained by the Cannock Rural District Council—figures as at 31st December, 1965 (1964 figures in brackets).

	CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL									
Respiratory Tuberculosis  Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis  Tuberculosis  Total Respiratory a Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis				ory						
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
73 (75)	60 (54)	133 (129)	12 (15)	18 (15)	30 (30)	<b>85</b> (90)	78 (69)	163 (159)		

One death from Respiratory Tuberculosis, F.69, was recorded in the Rural District in 1965. Three cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified (1 male, 2 female) during the year. Two cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified.

Names of Parishes in the Cannock Rural District shewing number of Houses (including farmhouses) approximate population figures and incidence of Infectious Diseases in each parish in 1965.

	Respiratory Tuberculosis		8
	Poliomyelitis		
1965	Ervsipelas	1111111111111	
FTED	Para-Typhoid		
NOTIFIED	Lyphoid Typhoid	1111111111111111	
DISEASES	Dysentery	11111111111111111111	
1	Primary	1     1     2	3
INFECTIOUS	V. pooping	8 8     5	6
NFECT	Measles (excluding Rubella)	13 101 101 17 17 11 20 52 52 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	418
H	Diphtheria		
	Scarlet Fever		7
	Estl- mated Popula- tion Mid- 1965	442 462 6,865 3,112 146 433 4,670 2,365 8,780 538 410 2,170 1,005 4,633 409 545 176 128 294	37,580
	Census 1961 Popula- tion	410 459 2.991 140 4,109 2,170 5,567 530 405 1.717 840 3,383 406 354 176 128 294	30,257
	Number of Inhabited Houses	172 160 1,969 1,283 49 49 49 421 3,105 1,564 421 3,105 186 93 503 344 1,507 152 231 231 238 833	11,996
	NAME OF PARISH	Acton Trussell & Bednall Blymhill Brewood Cheslyn Hay Coppenhall Dunston Essington Featherstone Great Wyrley Hatherton Hilton Huntington Lapley Penkridge Saredon Shareshill Stretton Teddesley Hay Weston-under-Lizard	Totals

Census 1951: 24,166 (12,049 Males, 12,117 Females)

Census 1961: 30,257 (15,158 Males, 15,099 Females).

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1965.

2		21
Respiratory Tuberculosis	H	
woterinsed	M	
Poliomyelitis	F4	
Poliomyelitie	Z	
Erysipelas	£4	
00,00,000	Z	1
Fever	E4	
Para-Typhoid	¥	
Labyoid Fever	E4	
Enteriç or	M	
Dysentery	E4	
	¥	1
Pneumonia	E4	П
Primary	M	2
Cough	E	9
Myooding	M   111   11	က
Measies	F 6 18 20 20 20 20 113 110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	222
	M 255 255 135 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	961
Diphtheria	E4	
	X	
Scarlet Fever	F4	က
	M       1   1     M	4
	Age Groups Under I Year 1— 2— 3— 4— 5—9 10—14 15—24 25—44 45—64	Totals

Also notified during the year were:

- 4 Cases of Food Poisoning.
- 2 Cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.
- 1 Case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

#### **ANTHRAX**

During the year four suspected cases of Animal Anthrax (which were not confirmed) were reported, compared with eight suspected cases in the previous year.

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

The following shows the number and type of factories in the area.

Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections made during 1965
(1) Non-Mechanical (2) Mechanical Factories	14 65	_
Total	79	_

#### WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies to the district during 1965 were from the South Staffordshire Water Works Company, The Wolverhampton Corporation, The Stafford Corporation, and the East Shropshire Water Board. The quality of these waters remained satisfactory.

	SOURCE	No. of Samples taken for Bacterio- logical Examin-	No. of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis	RESULTS Satisfactory Unsatisfactory				
		ation	illiaiysis	Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.	
B	Vells (Private) prings (Private) ores (Private) fain Supplies	20 1 5 1	1	2 - 1 1		18 1 4 —	1	
	TOTALS	27	1	4		23	1	

#### FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Fried Fish and Chip Sh	ops and	Manufacturers	of	
Preserved Foods		•••	• • •	14
Sale of Ice Cream				136

In addition to routine visits made to the above premises, other establishments where food is handled, stored, or sold, have been visited. These include provision shops, butchers, and cafes, etc.

The number and description of the various types of food premises in the district are set out below:—

Grocers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	82
Cafes, Inns, etc.	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	66
Confectioners	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	19
Butchers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	21
Works Canteens	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	10
Slaughter Houses	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	6

All foodstuffs condemned in shops during the year are listed below:—

3 tins Ham 9 tins Baked Beans	
1 leg of lamb 5 tins Soup	
6 tins Corned Mutton 8 tins Plums	
5 tins Chopped Pork 5 tins Evaporated Milk	
5 tins Minced Beef 2 tins Irish Stew	
22 tins Peas 2 tins Mixed Vegetables	S
57 tins Tomatoes 1 tin Rhubarb	

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part. Total: 49,840 animals.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	4518	8877	25910	10535
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci		1		
Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		10	11	2
		61	561	1211
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.81%	0.80%	2.21%	11.50%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.02%	Nil	Nil	0.142%
Cysticercus Bovis— Cases affected	_	_	_	_
Total Meat Inspection	ricite.	2665		

Total Meat Inspection visits: 2665

### Number of visits made to each individual Slaughter-house during 1965

Mr. W. Gibbs, Market Place, Brewood	• • •	52
Mr. J. B. Whitehouse, Blymhill Lawn, Blymhill		200
Mr. K. Owen, The Laches, Coven		603
Mr. A. Churchill, The Laurels, Wheaton Aston		104
Mr. H. P. Westwood, 203 Station Street, Cheslyn Hay		594
Mr. G. Yates, Trial Pit, Newtown, Essington		1,112

2,665

#### G. RICHARDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.







